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EDINBURGH,

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, 12th June 1784.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors held the 1st instant, having declared a Dividend on their Capital Stock, for the half year ending Mid-summer next, the same will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thursday the 8th day of July next; and so to continue thereafter at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank. And in order to settle the said dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Thursday the 24th inst. to Thursday the 8th July next, both inclusive.

ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

This day is published,  
By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,

In Two Volumes 8vo. illustrated with Copperplates, (price 14s. bound.)

## ESSAYS

RELATING TO

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

The THIRD EDITION.

By JAMES ANDERSON, L. L. D.

Farmer at Monk's-hill, Aberdeenshire.

At JOHN BELL's Shop may also be had, by the same Author,  
I. A PRACTICAL TREATISE on CHIMNEYS, containing full directions for preventing or removing SMOKE in Houses; illustrated with Copperplates; the 3d edition, price 1s.  
II. OBSERVATIONS on the Means of exciting a Spirit of National Industry, 4to.  
III. OBSERVATIONS on Planting and Training Timber Trees, particularly adapted to the climate of Scotland.

## NOTICE

To the HERITORS of Cumbernauld, repeated

orders have been made on the heritors to produce their title-deeds. Several of them have not yet produced; and notice is hereby given, that unless they produce, within ten days from this date, they will be burdened with the augmented stipend.

## HOUSES in Leith Wynd to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon the 8th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Town Court-house of Canongate, by the trustees upon the sequestrated estate of James Ogilvy Shoemaker in Leith Wynd,

Those TENEMENTS lying upon the east side of Leith Wynd, which belonged to the said James Ogilvy, consisting of fourteen dwelling houses and shops, with a garden behind the same, well inclosed, and stocked with fruit-trees. These subjects are presently let at the rent of 531. 3s. and will be exposed at the upset price of 550l. The houses let remarkably well, and are in good repair. The garden is a very pleasant spot, and the whole is advantageously situated for building and improvement.

James Ogilvy in Leith Wynd will show the subjects.—For further particulars apply to George Farquhar writer, New Town, Edinburgh.

## AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

## THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master.

NOW taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail 17th of July.

This ship was built on purpose for the trades; is nearly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended on.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeeshouse, Edinburgh, or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen's-street, Leith.

## FOR WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,

## THE SHIP JE ANY,

HUSKIN Master,

Will be clear to take in goods at Greenock by the 15th, and to sail by the 25th July.

The Jeany is a good vessel, and will have proper accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage by the above vessel, apply to Mr Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, Macalister and Co. Greenock.

June 25. 1784.

For HALIFAX, and PORT ROSEWAY in Nova Scotia, The Ship AMERICA, — Master,

NOW ready to take goods on board at Greenock, and will sail about the 1st of August. For freight or passage, apply to Mr James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, Macalister and Co. Greenock.

The North Carolina is a new ship, a remarkable fast sailer, and well adapted for passengers.

July 3. 1784.

## FOR PHILADELPHIA,

## The Ship NORTH CAROLINA, — Master,

WILL be ready to take in goods at Greenock by the 20th July, and to sail about the 15th August.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, Macalister and Co. Greenock,

The North Carolina is a new ship, a remarkable fast sailer, and well adapted for passengers.

July 3. 1784.

## FOR PHILADELPHIA,

## The Brigantine LOVE AND UNITY,

Will sail from ABERDEEN about the 25th of July, and call in the Bay of Cromarty, to take board passengers from that quarter.

For freight or passage, apply to George Cruden, and William Forbes, merchants in Aberdeen.

The Love and Unity is almost a new vessel, about 150 tons burthen, will be plentifully supplied with provisions, the passengers well accommodated, and good usage may be depended on.

For freight or passage, apply to Corbet, Russell, and Company, Glasgow, or the master at Port Glasgow.

The accommodation which the Mermaid has for passengers, is equal if not superior to any vessel belonging to Clyde.

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From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 3.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Definitive Treaties of Peace and Friendship between Us, the States-General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, have been concluded at Paris, and the Ratifications thereof duly exchanged: In conformity thereto, we have thought fit hereby to command, That the same be published throughout all our dominions: And we do declare in all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaties of peace and friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever: Strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to observe hereof, and conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given at our Court at St James's, the second day of July, One thousand seven hundred and eight-four, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

St James's, July 3. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir James Harris, Knight of the Bath, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces.

Whitehall, July 3. The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, to his Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, Marquis and Earl of Huntley, Earl of Enzie, Viscount of Inverness, Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Achindoun, Balmoral, Garliest and Kincardine, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and style of Baron Gordon of Huntley, in the county of Gloucester, and Earl of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk.

The King has also been pleased to grant the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Honourable John Lord Talbot, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and style of Viscount of Ludlow, in the county of Stafford, and Earl Talbot of Shrewsbury, in the county of Glamorgan.

The King has also been pleased to grant the like dignities of Viscount and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and style of Viscount Belgrave, in the County of Palatine of Chester, and Earl Grosvenor.

The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Beauclerk, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and style of Earl Beauclerk, of Beauclerk, in the county of Southampton.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Hugh Blair, Doctor in Divinity, and William Greenfield, to be joint Proctors of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

[This Gazette likewise contains two proclamations by his Majesty, the one for England, the other for Scotland, appointing general Thanksgivings throughout his dominions of Great Britain, to Almighty God, for his great goodness in putting an end to the late bloody, extended, and expensive war. The same day is appointed to be observed in both the united kingdoms, viz. Thursday the 29th day of this instant July.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, July 2.

A packet will be dispatched with the letters from hence on Wednesday next, for Halifax and Newfoundland; and also takes to Halifax the letters for Canada.

The Cattle, Horncastle, from Memel, sunk on the New Sand; Craft is gone down to lighten her.

Captain Caldwell, of the Favourite, arrived in the river from Philadelphia, June the 17th, in lat. 47. 24. N. long. 32. W. from London, spoke the Ketty, Morroco, three weeks from Glasgow, bound for Boston. June the 10th, spoke the Nancy, seventeen days from Charlestown, bound to Newry, in lat. 39. 20. N. long. 57. W.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, July 2.

SEVERAL accounts from the Customs and Excise were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Deferred till Monday the Committee on Ways and Means and Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then called the attention of the members to the subject of the East India Company; and the House having gone into a Committee, he opened the business, by stating shortly, that in the present stage of it he did not think it necessary to enter at full length into the consideration of the report either of the East India Company, or of the Select Committee who were appointed to examine its merits. When the measure he had to propose should be discussed every circumstance of the report would come properly into review. In the mean time, all that was necessary for the motion with which he intended to trouble the committee, was, the general object of the report, and the measure immediately necessary. In considering this, he would request the attention of the Committee to the three principal points in the Company's present necessity. 1st, The debts due by the Company to the Public, by the accumulation of duties; and for the discharge of which it would be requisite for the Public to indulge them with time.—To postpone the duties for a time was, indeed, an inconvenience which the Public could hardly bear; but, as it was necessary to the Company, and the inconvenience to the Public, though material, was not to be compared to the injury they must sustain through the Company, if they should be distressed by forcing the payment, it was his idea, that time should be given them; but this indulgence should be guarded, and no longer time be granted than was actually necessary.

The second subject in this enquiry was the Bills drawn up on the Company from India, part of which were now accepted, and part lying unaccepted, or of which notice was received. This was a question infinitely more doubtful and delicate than the preceding. It was easy to comprehend the whole extent of the injury which would be sustained by putting off the payment of the duties; but it was not so easy to foresee the evils which might follow from suffering the Company to accept the Bills which were or might be drawn in India. He wished, therefore, to act in this matter with caution; and would be happy to submit his ideas, and be governed by the opinion of the House, in settling how far they ought to go, where to stop.

The third point was the dividend the Company in their present circumstances ought to make, and which might be regulated in this Bill, so as to enable them to act on a certain basis, without applying from time to time for authority to do so. These were the chief points on which he thought it necessary to animadvert in the present stage, as the grounds of the Bill to be brought in. On the first point, viz. the postponing of the duties, it was his opinion that they should be divided into parts, and the Company be indulged to the end of the year 1785 for the last; that is to say, that the duties due up to a certain time should be paid in six months from January next, and the remainder, which might be due at the end of the year, paid in twelve months. A shorter time he did not think it advisable to give, as it was better to comply in this respect with the Company's request than to tie them down to severer terms, which might afterwards cause a fresh application. Mr Pitt then proceeded to state his ideas on the subject of the Bills. It was necessary (he said) that Parliament should act with caution.—Bills to a very considerable amount were announced, and more were expected. What was to be done in this matter? The Company stated in their report probable grounds of a belief that they would be in circumstances to answer their demands.

They exposed what they themselves thought to be the real state of their affairs.—They acknowledged their present embarrassment, but stated the prospects on which they made their application to Parliament for leave to sign the Bills coming home. It appeared that they owed a debt of five millions in India: The accounts of what they had suffered by the war were not yet fully made up, nor could their amount be properly ascertained; their circumstances, however, in India, were not flattering; but without indulging too sanguine ideas on the one hand, or too gloomy and desponding on the other, he was of opinion there were rational prospects of their recovery, and such as would justify the House in authorizing them to accept the Bills of which they had received notice. He must state, however, that this rational hope was only to be sustained by the most rigid and inflexible economy. The establishments must pay the strictest attention to principles of reform, and every of parsimony—Orders must be obeyed, and the system amended throughout. There were but two ways of recovering the Company—one, that their commerce, by the regulations to be made here, should be rendered more productive than of late—or that arrangements should be made in their Presidencies, and resources be found there to maintain the expence of their support, without coming on the Company's trade at home. To accomplish both these objects was what he desired. He hoped the trade to China might be amended by regulations in the revenue laws at home—and he trusted that wise regulations at home, properly enforced abroad, would carry reform through the Presidencies. In this hope, he was of opinion, that the Company should be suffered to accept the Bills of which they had received notice; and which were, indeed, necessary to the support of their credit. Mr Pitt then explained his ideas on the subject of the dividend, and concluded with moving—

"That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill on these points."

Mr Francis requested the Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain one thing to the House. He had stated the amount of the Company's debt, and had given it as his opinion, that they should be authorized to accept the bills of which they had received notice. Bills to the amount of 800,000 l. were arrived, and bills to the amount of four millions in the whole were expected. Did the Minister mean, in case the Company should not be able to pay those bills when they became due, to pledge the public for the discharge of them? It was necessary that this should be clearly understood; for, as to the prospects which the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke of, he confessed they did not strike him with the force of conviction. Orders were to be obeyed—Ministers had always said so, but orders never yet were obeyed; and on what rational ground did he look for economy? On what experience could he build his hope?

Mr Chancellor Pitt replied, that it was his opinion the public would not be pledged, nor bound, by the authority which they might give the Company to accept these bills, to pay them afterwards if the Company should be unable.

Mr Fox admitted the answer to be a fair one, if the question was precisely, whether the nation was obliged to pay the bills which the authorised the Directors to accept. But, in the present case, the consideration went farther; for if Parliament authorised them to accept bills to a certain amount, did not that imply a conviction of their competency to pay them? And were they not so far pledged as to the sufficiency of the Company to make good their demands? He was apprehensive those who confided in the sufficiency of the Company, would find themselves much out of their reckoning, and it became Parliament to be cautious how they entrusted them with powers, the perversion of which were so obvious in all their former proceedings.

Mr H. Dundas said, it was never the idea of any Minister that the nation was bound to make good any deficiencies which might occur in the payment of their bills. It was not the idea of a noble Lord (North) whom he was sorry not to see now in his place, when he enabled them to accept bills to the amount of 500,000 l. nor in a subsequent authority to them to accept bills to the amount of 200,000 l. nor ought it to be considered now in any other light than it had formerly been.

Mr Charles Jenkinson observed, that in the administration of Mr Pelham, it was in agitation to extend the powers of the Directors in this particular; but in the succeeding administration it was thought more advisable to restrain them; in consequence of which the Directors were prevented in 1773 from accepting bills drawn beyond the amount of 300,000 l. without the permission of the Lords of the Treasury, it being thought dangerous to entrust to the hands of individuals an object of such importance to the public as the whole revenues of the Company. But in all these transactions it was never looked upon that the public faith was pledged to make good the payment of any bills accepted on the part of the East India Company.

Mr Francis requested the House would indulge him in a variety of matters, which he was anxious to take the first opportunity of laying before them; and as he thought this one of the most proper he could have, he would, with their leave, embrace it. He then went through the report of the committee with great minuteness, contesting, as he went along, the statement of the Directors, on which the committee, he said, had commented with great judgement and liberality; but he complained at the same time of a want of materials, which had not only misled the Directors, but also in a great measure contrived the statement and animadversions of the committee.

It is impossible to follow this gentleman through all his remarks. One circumstance, however, greatly astonished the House. Not a syllable had been mentioned by the Directors, or in the dispatches, respecting the receipts of the revenue of Bengal since the year 1781; though very regular accounts had been transmitted of all the disbursements down to October 1783. Mr Francis next stated, that the difference between the computations of the court of Directors, whose information had been extremely partial touching the Company's debts, and those which he was led to entertain from much better information, was considerably above nine millions sterling.

The truth was, the people of this country knew the affairs of India very imperfectly; and it seemed to him, and had for a long time past, that there was no inclination in the servants of the Company to give their masters any true information on the subject. Matters perhaps were so bad, so ruinous, and so involved, that he suspected those abroad dared not state them to the Directors at home.

After a number of other remarks, Mr Francis adverted to his own personal situation. He knew, he said, the delicate situation in which he stood, and the influence of any statement from him before so many who might be rather called the representatives of Mr Hastings, than of any part of Great-Britain.

He was not insensible, also, to that gentleman's weight; he acknowledged and admired his abilities; his genius was bold and enterprising; no one knew it better, or was more willing to admit it, than himself; but he had always found that his imagination in many instances got the better of his judgement. This was the reason why he had so constantly thought him ill qualified for the high situation he held; for, with all his ability he was frequently duped by the native princes of India, whose views and talents were of a very inferior description.

The next object to which Mr Francis called the attention of the committee was the late dispatches from Bengal: These he went through with much shrewdness, and at great length.

Col. Cathcart said he disclaimed the imputation of being a representative of Mr Hastings. He had the honour to represent a county of North Britain, and thought it his duty to deliver his sentiments in Parliament as an independent member. He applauded the conduct of the Governor-General of Bengal, and thought he had saved to Great Britain all our valuable dominions in that part of the world. He called on the minister to bring forward the bill he had so long promised, and which the circumstances of the Company so much demanded. This was a measure to which the nation had looked with the most solicitous expectations. Our affairs in that quarter certainly wore no very pleasing aspect, but the confusion and degeneracy in them originated with ourselves. Their government wanted vigour, responsibility, and spirit. Transfuse these qualities, said he, into their debilitated system, and every thing will presently assume a new face. Col. Cathcart then adverted to the situation of the army. This, he said, was at present wholly without system and without head. There were troops of the Company, and troops belonging to his Majesty; the army in general was without union or order. It had not one head; its operations, for that reason, were apt to clash, as being under no control which might not prove contradictory. This destroyed the discipline of the troops. The commanders in chief acted under the inconvenience of an abridged authority. To give the army effect, it was necessary to enlarge the authority of its officers, who under the present system were obnoxious to great hardships. There was also a species of tax-gatherers, or revenue officers, who had great powers, and generally abused them in a most wanton and outrageous manner. This great and dreadful calamity, to which the natives were so scandalously obnoxious, was often imputed to the military, who, when subjected to the orders of a well disciplined army, were incapable of doing any thing which could admit for a moment such an imputation.

Col. Cathcart threw out many other things with great pertinence and propriety, and wished that what he had said respecting the army might induce the minister in his bill to provide against such a want of system in a military establishment for the time to come. On the whole, he avowed himself one of those who did not despair of the Company's ability to answer all their exigencies; and praised the minister for the judicious measure of accommodating the present operations of Government to the embarrassed situation of the Company.

Major Scott trusted the House would indulge him in saying a few things in reply to what had been so pointedly levelled at himself. He was not the representative of Mr Hastings in that House. He did not wish to hear that gentleman's name any more mentioned. The people of England were his constituents. Something which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Francis) made it necessary for him, he said, to give a history of Bengal for the last fourteen years. [This produced a loud laugh.] He went on, however, with his statements, in which he endeavoured to justify the Directors, to confute Mr Francis, and to correct the report of the Select Committee. From his review of the politics of Bengal, he concluded, that the whole of the enormous debt in which it was now involved originated in the American war. To this he liberally and emphatically ascribed every unpromising circumstance to which our settlements in India were now reduced. Every thing before the commencement of that unfortunate war, he laid, was well; and whether the conduct of Mr Hastings was right or wrong, on the whole it would be almost impossible to affix blame to any of his actions down to the present time. Whether he had abilities, or was a weak man, was therefore nothing to the question, which was, were the affairs of India managed well or ill under his appointment?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had been unwilling to interrupt Mr Francis, in the very interesting particulars which he had brought forward; and, indeed, the committee, he was aware, would not have thanked him for preventing such a fund of essential information as the Hon. Gentleman from his situation was enabled to supply. He had now rose, therefore, only to inform the House, which he saw still pretty full, that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill with a view to improving the system of our Asiatic settlements.

Lord North said he thought himself pretty plainly called upon by an Hon. Gentleman (Major Scott) to say something in his own defence. He owned the American war had much to answer for, but he hoped it would not be made responsible for every thing. This, in his opinion, would be dealing very harshly by it. The Hon. Gentleman had asked him whether Mr Hastings had not wished to be recalled, and why he had not recalled him. It was true Mr Hastings had signified a desire to be recalled. It was as true also that he had it not in his power to comply with that desire, and for this reason, that a much greater power than his had not been able to accomplish it; for it had always turned out, that whenever Mr Hastings signified a wish to resign, the Company and the Minister, or the Company and the House, were at war; consequently, the measure which Mr Hastings had so much at heart became impracticable.

Mr Smith, Chairman of the Company, now rose to vindicate the statement of the Directors on which the committee had commented. His object was to refute what the select committee had reported, in which view he went through the whole report, paragraph by paragraph, and concluded with saying, that the circumstances of the Company were very promising and satisfactory, and that every aspect, in which they could be viewed, was calculated to encourage, and not to alarm.

Mr Eden vindicated the committee, following the Hon. Gentleman through all his calculations with great readiness and accuracy. He preferr'd the condition of the Company's credit on the minister, saying he trusted to his good sense and manliness, that he would not, at such a crisis, amuse the nation with half-measures, or palliatives, in a case which required an immediate and decisive remedy.

Mr R. Atkinson expressed himself greatly astonished at the very contradictory light in which gentlemen viewed the same subject. He said, it would be easy to prove the Committee

weight; he was bold and willing that his judgement might him ill all his ability India, whole

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wrong, and the Directors right, in every particular, and pledged himself to do this whenever the specified articles came before the House, as must soon be the case.

Mr Fox said he owed the Company no favour; they had shown him none, but endeavoured all they could to accomplish his ruin. Their situation, however, he considered as peculiarly interesting to the public, and should, therefore, enter fully into the merits of the points which had been so much agitated in the course of the evening: Mr Fox then replied *singularly* to every thing that had been said for the Company, and particularly to the assertions made by Mr Atkinson.

In the course of this, he attacked the credit of the Company, which he said was in a state perfectly ruinous, and to all appearance irreparable. He complimented Major Scott, not on his oriental modesty, Mr Atkinson on his expertness in making contracts, and Mr Hastings in securing his interest so fully in the new Parliament, his representatives in which, as he apprehended, would have great influence, if not from abilities, at least from their numbers.

After a great deal more from other members, Mr Pitt's original question was put, and carried without a division.

From the London Papers, July 2.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Amsterdam, by yesterday's mail, concur in the apprehensions of an immediate rupture arising between two great northern powers, in which Great-Britain will be obliged to take a part.

Wednesday last, as the Prince of Wales was going on a visit on horseback, a few miles from town, two carriages passing the road together, he rode his horse in between them, by which he was much bruised, and narrowly escaped with his life.— Yesterday morning his Highness was something better than he had been the preceding day, but toward the evening he was much worse; the pains occasioned by the bruise on his side attacking him very severely. His Highness has been let blood twice.

Her Majesty visited Carleton-house on Thursday, and again yesterday morning.

Some serious disputes at present subsisting between the inhabitants of New York and the States of Vermont, Governor Hancock has issued a Proclamation, bearing date the 24th of May last, prohibiting the Colony of Massachusetts from immediately aiding or assisting either party, and from taking up arms in support of either side, or supplying the forts or garrisons that may be occupied by the contending States. The same Proclamation directs, that the citizens of Massachusetts indiscriminately sell their live stock or merchandise to both States, and conduct themselves in every respect by the nicest rules of strict neutrality.

Thursday at noon, a Court of Directors was held at the East Ind. House in Leadenhall-street, according to summons, in order to hold a conference with a Committee appointed by the dealers in tea, to correspond with the Company on Mr Pitt's bill for taking off the old duties, and laying on new ones *ad valorem*. The Court sat till near five o'clock, and in conference with the gentlemen deputed, went into a full investigation of the whole business. After a variety of arguments, in which the Committee on the part of the trade insisted, that, circumstanced the tenor of the bill now held out to the public is, it will be so very far from operating in favour, that it must be highly disadvantageous to the tea trader as well as the tea consumer; that though the appearances were speciously held forth as a preventon to smuggling, the very contrary, it was expected, would be the case, while the contraband dealer would still be enabled to undersell the fair trader.

The ultimate result of this conference, as far as it has gone hitherto is, that the two Chairmen of the Directors were to have an interview with the Minister yesterday morning, and lay the whole of the minutes (stating the several objections and arguments used by the tea-dealers Committee) before Mr Pitt, and add such comments of their own as they find feasible and necessary.

Yesterday morning the Chairman and two other Directors of the East India company had, according to appointment, another interview with Mr Pitt. The interview between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Committee of Directors is said to have lasted two hours. Since which it is reported the Minister has agreed to modify his intended bill, so as in part to meet the wishes of the Company and the trade; but he insists on making a distinction as to the ultimate duties *ad valorem* on teas, according to the prices they sell for at the Company's tea sales. It has, we understand, however, been agreed, that the present bill shall be only a short one, in order to try its effects; and to give room for some further alterations next winter, if its operations should not be such as is expected.

In the great cause, which has been so much the subject of public attention, between Commodore Johnstone and Captain Sutton, and in which the latter, about a fortnight ago, obtained a verdict for five thousand pounds against the former, for maliciously putting him under an arrest, and trying him before a Court Martial; the Barons of the Exchequer yesterday gave judgment upon a rule obtained by the Attorney-General, to shew cause why the verdict should not be set aside as against evidence. The Lord Chief Baron, after having reported the evidence, and staled the law as it applies to such actions, declared it to be his opinion, that the verdict ought to be set aside as against evidence, for that there was no proof of malice, but clear proof of a probable cause. He therefore expressed his satisfaction that a motion had been made for a new trial, for that he was dissatisfied with the former verdict. The other Barons (having delivered their opinions *separatim* to the same effect) entirely concurred with his Lordship, and by the unanimous opinion of the Court, the verdict was set aside, as a verdict against evidence. This trial has taken up more time than any other within the memory of man. It lasted before the Jury from nine o'clock on the Saturday morning till eight o'clock on the Sunday morning; and the arguments in the Court of Exchequer occupied nearly two whole days.

The following is a particular state of the new Taxes, as laid before the House of Commons on Thursday last, when the

Budget Report was presented:

T A X E S.

CANDLES.

On all tallow candles, per lb. L. s. d.  
On every 100 of bricks, 0 0 0  
On every thousand of plain tiles, 0 2 6  
On every 1000 of tiles, under ten inches, 0 3 0  
On every 1000 of paving tiles, 0 1 6  
COALS.  
3 per ton, or per chaldron, 0 3 0

HATS.  
On every hat made of mixed materials, 0 1 0  
On every hat made of felt, 0 0 6

PRINTED LINENS, &c.

Per yard, on all printed silks and linens stained in Great Britain, 0 1 6

Per yard, on square silk handkerchiefs, 0 0 4

Per yard, on all cotton stuffs, 0 0 3

Per yard, on all linens and stuffs printed in Great Britain, 0 0 3

RIBBONS AND GAUZES.

On every twelve yards of ribbon, not more than one-third of an inch broad, 0 0 1

Per yard, on all ribbons more than one-third of an inch broad, and not three quarters of an inch in width, 0 0 6

Per yard, on all ribbons above three quarters of an inch in width, and not more than two inches and an half in breadth, 0 0 1

Per yard, on all ribbons exceeding two inches and an half in breadth, 0 0 1

Per yard, on yard-square silk gauze, 0 0 3

Per yard, on all gauze exceeding yard-square, 0 0 4

Per yard, on all plain gauze, 0 0 2

Per yard, on all plain gauze exceeding one yard in width, 0 0 3

LICENCES.

For a licence to all makers of mead, 1 0 0

Ditto to all dealers in brandy, 5 0 0

Ditto to 5 l. on all common brewers, 10 0 0

Ditto to all rectifiers of spirits, 5 0 0

Ditto to makers of vinegar for sale, 10 0 0

Ditto to makers of sweets (except mead), 5 0 0

Ditto to makers of low wines, 10 0 0

Ditto to corn distillers, 5 0 0

Ditto to maltsters, 2 0 0

Ditto to hop-planters, whose plantations are two acres or more, 2 0 0

Ditto to tallow chandlers, 1 0 0

Ditto to soap makers, 2 0 0

Ditto to paper makers, 2 0 0

Ditto to calico printers, 10 0 0

Ditto to flannel makers, 5 0 0

Ditto to wire drawers, 2 0 0

Ditto to tanners, 5 0 0

Ditto to tawers (dealers in white horse leather), 1 0 0

Ditto to drapers of skins in oil, 2 0 0

Ditto to curriers, 2 0 0

Ditto to vellum and parchment makers, 1 0 0

Ditto to glaziers, 1 0 0

GAME-KEEPERS, &c.

Every person qualified to kill game is to register his qua-

lification, and take out a certificate with a stamp, 1 0 0

Every game-keeper who is deputed is to take out a like certificate, 1 0 0

PAPER.

One third of all the present duties on every kind of paper made and used in Great Britain.

HACKNEY COACHES.

On every hackney coach used in the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, per week, 0 5 0

ALL FADD'S HORSES, AND ALL DRAGHT HORSES USED IN COACHES, CHAISEES, LANDAUS, BERLINS, &c. PER ANN. 0 10 0

PRICE OF STOCKS, JULY 3.

BANK STOCK, — INDIA STOCK, FLUT.

4 PER CENT. ANN. 1777, 73 1/2 3 1/2

3 PER CENT. CON. FLUT. 58 1/2 OP.

3 PER CENT. RED. 57 1/2 1/2

3 PER CENT. 1726, FLUT.

LONG ANN. FLUT.

SHORT ANN. 1778, FLUT.

SOUTH SEA STOCK, FLUT.

3 PER CENT. OLD ANN. —

DITTO NEW ANN. —

DITTO 1751, FLUT.

INDIA STOCK, FLUT.

3 PER CENT. ANN. —

DITTO UNPAID, 16 1/4 14 1/2

EXCHEQUER BILLS, 5 DISC.

NAVY BILLS, 17 1/2 17 1/2 DISC.

3 PER CENT. SCRIP. 57 1/2

4 PER CENT. SCRIP. 74 1/2 1/2 PREM.

OMNIBUS, 24 1/2 1/2 PREM.

LOTTERY TICKETS, 17 1/2 16 1/2 14 1/2

LIGHT LONG ANN. —

EDINBURGH.

This day, being the first ordinary meeting of Council, sub-

sequent to the last diet of Presbytery, the proceedings of that

Reverend Court were reported to the Council; and the Rea-

sons of Appeal to the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, were

produced, and ordered to be transmitted. After which it was

moved, and unanimously resolved, to exercise the Council's

right, as patrons of all the churches within the city; and that

Mr William Simpson, minister of the gospel at Morebattle,

should be fixed upon to supply the present vacancy occasioned by

the death of Dr Alexander Webster; and a presentation was

accordingly signed, and ordered to be delivered to Mr Simp-

son for his acceptance.

This day, the Magistrates and Council appointed Mr James

Robertson, late Deacon of the Flethers, to be Captain, or

principal keeper of the Tolbooth of this city, in room of Mr

John Welsh deceased.

We are informed, that his Majesty's Advocate, after confi-

ding the preognition, relative to the death of Robert Gray

at Canonmills, has given it as his opinion, that David Smith

and John Lumisden, incarcerated by the Sheriff on that account,

stood in such circumstances, as did not render it incumbent upon

him to bring them to trial, and that in consequence of this,

they were this day liberated from prison.

We have it from undoubted authority, that when the mob

attacked Messrs Haig's distillery on the evening of the King's

birth-day, they not only attempted to pull down the wall, but

had actually forced open the wicket; and that Gray, who suf-

fered, was the ringleader, and half within the gate, when he

was killed.

We formerly mentioned, that the Town Council of Glas-

gow had made choice of the Rev. Mr Martin to be minister of

St Andrew's Church; but that gentleman having declined ac-

cepting of the call, they again met on Thursday last, when they

made choice of the Rev. Mr Samuel Charteris, minister of

Wiltown, in the presbytery of Jedburgh, to be minister of that church.

The Parliament of Ireland, which had prorogued to Tues-

day the 29th ult. is further prorogued to Tuesday the 31st of

August next.

Wednesday evening, the Betsy, Captain John Williams,

a fine new ship of 500 tons burthen, bound from Boston to

Dublin, laden with flax-se

### Houfes at Bruntsfield Links.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 8th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, in John's Coffeehouse, these HOUSES at the north-west corner of Bruntsfield Links, near the Toll Bar, viz.

That HOUSE possessed by Mr Alexander Frazer vintner, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, gong cellars and other conveniences, well situated, and has been long a well frequented tavern.

ALSO, That other New Built House, over the passage into Mr Frazer's house, consisting of two stories, with a cellar under the stair, pleasantly situated, and has a fine prospect eastward along the Links.

The title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of George Carmichael, the Proprietor, living in the new house, and who will inform as to any other particulars.

### THE HOUSE, &c. of ACHLYNE,

TO BE LET.

TO be LET for a whole, half, or a quarter of a year, genteelly furnished,

The HOUSE of ACHLINE, in Breadalbane, Perthshire, with Stables, Coach-house, Washing-house, and other necessary office-houses; and also, the garden and four inclosures, &c. The house is large and commodious, fit to accommodate any family. It has a carriage road to the door; is delightfully situated about three miles from the village of Killin, and in the neighbourhood of a fine sporting country, abounding with game of every kind.

Apply to William Leslie writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

### LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be peremptorily Sold, by order of the Trustees of Mr BRAIMER of Edrom.

TO be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th of August 1784, between the hours of six and eight afternoon,

The Lands and Farm of NEWTON of EDROM, consisting of 339 acres English, one third whereof is well inclosed, and the other two thirds may be done at a very small expence, as all the out boundings are already inclosed by the conterminous heritors.

The lands in general are exceedingly fertile either for grafts or corn, are well situated for lime, and are at present under tack, which expires at Whitfunday 1786.

The lands are pleasantly situated, being about three miles to the east of the town of Dunfermline, and the great road from Dunfermline to Berwick runs through the lands. There is a good farm house and office houses upon the lands. They hold of the Crown.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, may be seen in the hands of John Bogue writer in Edinburgh, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, or to Alexander Christie junior, writer in Dunfermline.

JUDICIAL SALE

### OF THE LANDS OF BLACKCRAIG,

In the Shire of Ayr.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 10th day of August next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of BANKS and BLACKCRAIG and DUNSIDF, lying in the barony of Afton, parish of New Cumnock, King's Kyle, and sheriffdom of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands, over and above the supply and school salary, which are paid by the tenant, is L. 80 0 0

And in regard there is no right to the teinds, one fifth part of the above grafts rent falls to be deducted as teind, being 16 0 0

These lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a feu-duty of 109 l. 16 s. 10 d. Scots, or

Free stock of the lands, The proven value of the stock, at twenty-two years purchase, is L. 54 16 11 2-12ths

The fifth part of the grafts rent, as teind, is L. 16 0 0

Deduct 41 l. 14 s. 5 d. Scots of stipend, payable to the minister of New Cumnock, 3 9 6 3-12ths

Free teind, Value of free teind at five years purchase, 12 10 5 7-12ths

Total proven value of the lands under sale stock and teind, L. 8269 4 9 7-12ths

The articles of sale will be seen at the office of Mr Callender depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Tait writer to the signet.

### SALE OF LANDS in CROMARTIE-SHIRE.

TO be sold by voluntary roup and sale, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 29th day of July curst, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE LANDS and BARONY of EASTER AIRD, and Lands of Easter Tarbat, and Mickle Tarrell, with the mills, teinds, fishings, fisher-crofts, harbours and ports of Whithaven, and Portmahomack, and port dues of Tarbat, and whole other privileges, emoluments, and pertinents of the same; lying within the parish of Tarbat, and formerly within the shire of Ross, but now, by annexation, within the shire of Cromarty.

The grafts yearly rent of the lands is 2014 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks virtual, and 39 l. 2 s. 11 1/2 Sterling of money, and converted casualties.

The lands hold of the Crown, and pay cess conform to a valuation of 1972 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They are pleasantly situated along the sea shore of East Ross, having an extensive fishery, the German ocean being on the east, the Murray Frith on the south, and the Frith of Tain on the north. The lands are very improvable, and by that means the rents may be considerably raised.

The progres of wrights, which are clear, rental, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of David Lothian writer, at his house Ridgel's close, Lawn-market; and any person inclining to make a private bargain, may apply to John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh.

### FARMS IN BERWICKSHIRE,

To be LET and entered to at Whitfunday 1785.

THE Lands of LEDGERTWOOD, MORISTON, and ADDISTON, in the parish of Ledgertwood, and on the great road between Kelso and Edinburgh.

These Farms are extensive, consisting in whole of about three thousand acres, well calculated for every kind of culture, and in particular for turnip; great quantities of which have been lately raised there. The turnpike road gives good access to lime, which is brought at an easy rate, as a back carriage, by carts that go with meal and corn to Edinburgh and Dalkeith. And these towns, with the adjoining mills on Leader Water, give these Farms the best market for grain in the south of Scotland.

The fields are clean, and in good order.

Mr James Nisbet farmer at Ledgertwood, or the Reverend Mr William Gillan minister there, will furnish people inclining to look at the ground with copies of the measurement of the different fields in each farm, and will also send them a proper person to show the marches, and let them know the names of the fields.

The landlord will give necessary buildings, and encourage inclosing, on conditions which will be seen in the hands of Robert Ainslie at Barnsbywell, near Dunfermline, to whom proposals for taking the farms may be made.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The price as follows: viz. 4d. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3d. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ON application of James Grant and Company, merchants in Edinburgh, and James Gentle writer there, the Lords of Council and Session, by their deliverance dated 6th instant, sequestered the whole real and personal estate belonging to WILLIAM RHIND, late copersmith in Edinburgh, now in Inverness, within Scotland, and appointed his creditors to meet at Inverness, and within the house of John Etches vintner there, upon the 23d day of July current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestered estate, in terms of the Statute; and granted commission to the Sheriff-depute of Inverness-shire, or his substitute; whom failing, to one or other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, to attend the said meeting of creditors, for the purposes expressed in the Statute.—Of which sequestered and appointment notice is hereby given in terms of the Statute.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 5th of August 1784, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Fifty Shilling Land of LARLANGLEY, plies MEIKLE LARG, or MABLES LARG, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the half barony of Urr, parish thereof, and feu-duty of Kirkcudbright, the yearly rent whereof, free of all deductions, is proven to be 51 l. 13s. and the upset price is fixed by the Lords at twenty-three years purchase of the said free rent, being 1187 l. 19s.

The lands hold of the family of Maxwell of Nithsdale for payment of 9s. yearly of feu duty, and there is a complete right to the teinds.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and a rental of the lands may be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, depute clerk of session, or Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet.

### Judicial Sale of the Estate of Craigie,

By Adjournment, and the Upset Prices further reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th of July next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The following LOTS or Parcels of the LANDS and ESTATE of CRAIGIE and others, in the County of Ayr, remaining unfold, and which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, Bart.

PARCEL I. The Barony of Craigie and teinds thereof, containing 24 farms in the parish of Craigie, with the farm of Byrehill, in the parish of Symington. The proven free rent of this parcel, after all deductions, is 784 l. 12s. 8d. 3-12ths. To be exposed at the reduced upset price of 1100 l.

The Barony of Craigie is held by the Prince, and Byrehill holds by the Duke of Hamilton.

The valued rent of Craigie, exclusive of Byrehill, is 804 l. 14s. 4d. Scots.—The following farms of the Barony are returned, viz. High Langside to 2 merks, Leigh Langside to 2 merks, Burnbank to 5 l. and Langraig to 2 l. 10s. old extent. And the valued rent of these being deducted, the remainder of the Barony stands valued at 512 l. 16s. 10d. Scots. The patronage of the parish of Craigie goes along with this parcel.

PARCEL III. The Barony of Sanquhar and teinds thereof, containing 18 farms in the parish of St Quivox. The proven free rent whereof, after all deductions, is 428 l. 17s. 10d. 6-12ths. To be exposed at the reduced upset price of 12,500l.

This Barony holds by the Prince, and the following farms thereof are returned, viz. Sanquhar Lindsay to 5l. Wester Sanquhar to 5l. Clune to 5l. of old extent.

PARCEL VII. The property Lands of Whitehills, let in two farms, lying in parish of Ayr. The proven free rent whereof, after all deductions, is 431 l. 19s. 4d. To be set up at the reduced upset price of 800 l. Sterling.

These subjects hold burage and feu of the Magistrates of Ayr.

PARCEL VIII. The Lands of Millquarter or Craigie-house, lying in the parish of St Quivox, within three miles of Ayr. The proven free rent whereof, after all deductions, is 341 l. 1s. 6d. To be exposed at the reduced upset price of 7,500l.

There is an elegant modern mansion-house upon these lands, well executed and finished, and which cost upwards of 3000 l. Sterling.—The lands hold feu of Mr Dalrymple of Orangefield, for payment of 1,100 l. Sterling yearly.

PARCEL IX. The Salmon Fishings and other Fishings of Newton, in the river of Ayr, proven to be worth 100 l. Sterling yearly. To be exposed at the reduced upset price of 1,100 l.

The Houses and Yards at Bridgend of Ayr, formerly included in this parcel. The proven free rent whereof, is 2 l. 10s. To be now exposed in a separate lot, at the reduced price of L. 15 0 0

And along therewith, the feu-duties of Newton and Wallacetown. The proven free rent whereof is 6s. 16s. 8d. To be exposed at the reduced upset price of L. 1500 0 0

The reduced price of the subjects together L. 1515 0 0

The whole subjects in this parcel, are held feu of the Prince.

For further particulars, apply to David Limond, writer to Ayr, factor on the estate; or to Thomas Tod, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; agent in the sale, who will show the rentals and title-deeds, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proecef, who will show the articles of sale.

### JUDICIAL SALE of the Estate of KINCRAIGIE,

In the Shire of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament, or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Friday the 16th July 1784, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The following LANDS, which belonged to Alexander Achyndachy of Kincraigie, in two Lots.

LOT I. The Lands of KINCRAIGIE, Mains and Manor-place, Mill and Mill-lands of the same, Mulfures, Sucken, Sequels, and knaveship thereof; the Lands of Torries, Craik, and Boghead, Upper and Nether Edendurnes, and Holes thereof; the Lands of Tillikieries, and Seats of the same; the Lands of Kirkton of Tounch, Broomfold, Blackpool, with the liberty of calling peats and turf, and privilege of pasturing cattle in the forest of Corennie, all lying in the parish of Tounch and theirfeild of Aberdeen.

The proven yearly free rent of these lands, after deduction of all public burdens, is 184 l. 12s. 7d. 7-12ths Sterling, which, at 26 years purchase, is L. 4800 8 5 2-12ths

Added value of the teinds at 5 years purchase, after deducting minister's stipend, &c. on account of the privilege competent to the heritor of purchasing a right thereto, 72 8 7 9-12ths

Total proven value of the lands and teinds, 4872 l. 17 0 11-12ths

LOT II. The Town and Lands of Cevedy, Meiklehaugh, Muirhead, Auchreadachy, and Beddyhilllock; the Lands of Old Keig, and mill thereof, with the teinds and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig, and theirfeild aforesaid.

The proven yearly free rent of these lands is 129 l. 11s. 2d. 4-12ths Sterling, which, at 25 years purchase, is L. 3238 19 10 4-12ths

The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject-superior. Both the lots are pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Don, in the heart of a rich country, and are capable of great improvement.—There is on the lands of Kincraigie, a commodious dwelling-house, built within these few years, and a good deal of planting.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup, may be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of session; and further information may be got by applying to John Gordon clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or William Nicoll advocate in Aberdeen.

### FARMS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas next, 1784, upon leases for such a number of years as can be agreed upon.

The following Farms, part of the estate of MALLEY, lying within the parish of Curtle, five miles west from Edinburgh, viz. LUMPHOY, CURRIB, CAULDHAME, and East Mill, with the Mills thereon; WESTER KILLIETH, and COWSLAPE. These four Farms are almost wholly arable, laid out in farms from about 80 to 220 Scots acres, conform to a new arrangement thereto, and are well situated; three of them along the side of water of Leith, and one of them a little above it.

Also, the Farm of CRAIGINTARY, consisting of about 575 Scots acres, of which about 200 are arable; the remainder till and pasture, and which farm is well adapted for sheep.

The whole lands are capable of, and conveniently situated for improvement, there being limestone upon the estate, and coals within the computed miles. Encouragement for inclosing, subdividing, and other improvements, will be given by the proprietor.

William Napier, Overseer at Mallery house, will shew the grounds; and for further particulars, application may be made to John Scott, Esq; younger of Mallery, or Allan McDougall, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be Sold by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th day of July curst, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Four Merk Land of CAMLARG, PENNYVENZIES, and SLOANSTONE, and COALS and COLLIERIES, within the foresheld lands, lying within the parish of Dalmellington, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is, L. 90 10 0

The teinds are valued, and fall to be deducted, L. 5 3 3

The proven yearly rent of the Coal, 20 0 0

Free rent of the land and Coal, 104 4 9

The teinds are valued, by decree of valuation, at 6 5 3

Deduct the stipend payable to the minister of Dalmellington, 5 3 6

Remains